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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

TO THE

WEST PENWITH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

FOR THE YEAR

1952

To which is appended

The Annual Report of the Port Medical Officer of  
Health to the Penzance (Hayle Division) Port Sanitary  
Authority.

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WEST PENWITH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Council Offices,  
38, Chapel Street,  
PENZANCE.

August, 1953.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
West Penwith Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, My Lord and Gentlemen,

In presenting the Annual Report for 1952 I must first of all pay tribute to the excellent way Dr. Farr, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health carried on during my illness. Although at first he was naturally not familiar with the district he did the job extremely well.

Few matter of note occurred during the year which otherwise might be described as one of expectancy in that approval was awaited to several schemes to improve water and sewerage to some of the villages.

In September the Council said farewell to the Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J.H.M. Craze, who retired through illness. He had served the Council faithfully for 17 years and well deserved the verbal tributes which were paid to him. Mr. J.W. Hitchens was appointed to succeed him but it is hoped that the Council will find it possible to lighten the work this officer has done on water and sewerage engineering now that he has taken up the Senior post. There is still an extensive amount of purely public health work to be done without diving into water.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Council for its continual interest in the Department's work and the other Chief Officers and their staffs for their help and co-operation, the Clerk particularly has been of the greatest assistance to us. I must also thank most sincerely my colleagues in the Department whose unselfish work has made it function so smoothly.

I am,  
Your obedient Servant,

W.K. DUNSCOMBE.

Medical Officer of Health.



STATISTICAL INFORMATION  
1952.

1. Civilian Population	-	Registrar General's Mid			
		Year Estimate	...	17,580	
2. Area			...	59,792 acres.	
3. Rateable Value			...	£60472.	
4. Product of 1d Rate			...	£243.12.0d.	
5. No. of Inhabited Houses			...	6130.	
6. Live Births	124 Male	140 Female	...	264 Total.	
	Rate per 1,000 Population - 15.0				
7. Still Births.	3 Male	4 Female	...	7 Total.	
8. Total Deaths	103 Male	103 Female	...	206 Total.	
	Rate per 1,000 Population - 11.7				
9. Infant Deaths	4 Male	6 Female	...	10 Total.	
	Rate per 1,000 Live Births - 37.9				

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	...	1	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	1	1
Cancer - Stomach	...	6	6
Lung and Bronchus	...	2	2
Breast	...	3	3
Uterus	...	4	4
Other Sites	...	7	15
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	-	1
Diabetes	...	-	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	17	30
Coronary Disease, Angina	...	8	25
Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	1	4
Other Heart Disease	...	27	51
Other Circulatory Disease	...	5	8
Influenza	...	1	2
Pneumonia	...	3	7
Bronchitis	...	2	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	-	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	1	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	1	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	-	2
Congenital Malformations	...	2	3
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	...	8	21
All Other Accidents	...	2	7
Suicide	...	-	2
	103	103	206

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

Heart Disease	...	80
Cancer	...	30
Vascular Lesions of		
Nervous System	...	30

VITAL STATISTICS. COMMENT.

The mid-year figure of population shows a reduction of more than 400 as compared with last year and this could have been due to outward migration, but since the birth rate is very slightly higher and the death rate lower than for 1951 it is difficult to explain the reduction.

The principal causes of death are once again heart disease, cancer and diseases of the blood vessels of the brain, but it is important to note that the last mentioned is now nearly equal to the total deaths from cancer.

The deaths from respiratory disease show a considerable drop from the relatively high figure of last year.



## 1. WATER SUPPLIES.

### (i) General.

Appendix C gives the position regarding the supply of water to the various parishes of the District at the end of 1952. Notable matters are the virtual completion of the scheme for the watering of the village of Nancledra from the St. Ives Amalveor Scheme. A further important development was the receipt of the Ministry's approval to the Canonstown Scheme. This leaves the parishes of St. Erth, St. Hilary and Sancreed, and the village of Perranuthnoe and the surrounding higher parts as the only major places without some attempt at a water supply. All are dependent eventually on the Drift Scheme though a proposal to take a bulk supply at the Eastern Boundary of the District to supply the parishes of St. Hilary and Perran is still going to and fro from the Ministry to District Councils and thence to the Helston Water Company and back again. All this while the Hayle river is flowing to the sea, its excellent water completely wasted as far as its use for the public is concerned.

### (ii) Quality & Quantity.

(a) As will be seen from appendix C samples taken from several sources were unsatisfactory. These were at Sennen Cove, Carvossa Estate, Ludgvan Churchtown, and Whitecross; and in each case the bacteriological result showed intermittent contamination not necessarily with faecal coli. The sources of these samples are of such a nature that protection is impracticable and all are due for abandonment when the Drift proposals materialize.

(b) Due to the natural diminution at source together with increased demand as the result of Summer visitors and natural increase, quantities during the months of late July to early October have again proved insufficient. The areas most affected are Marazion and Sennen; various Well supplies throughout the district are also similarly affected. In the case of Marazion the demand is gradually increasing with more Council houses being built at Henfor. During the summer it was necessary to fill the Trevannor tank by the County Fire Brigade from Gwallon and manually chlorinate, and it seems that this source will have to be utilized for tanking purposes as the supply position at this end of the town progressively gets worse. The final answer of course is Drift but it is a pity that so much water should be going to sea within  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile of the area that is always hit by shortages. An extension of main affecting Leys Lane, Marazion affected local improvement.

Shortages of yield to consumers also occurred on the Nanspusker system for Hayle. Shortage of water at intake necessitated calling in County Fire Brigade to pump from the stream. Measures to gravitate a shaft supply were put in hand exploiting this very cheaply, and no further difficulties in quantity at source were experienced during the year.

However although sufficiency at the point of origin was attained and adequate pumping capacity to the service reservoir existed, the carrying capacity of the two 5" mains from this reservoir has been so reduced from age and corrosion that various parts of the system are still being denuded especially the Towans and Phillack areas where the increase of visitors makes an enormous demand on the system.

A new 6" main was laid from Trevassack Cross to the Highlanes Housing Estate with subsequent improvement of supply to this area. Improvements to other parts of Copperhouse cannot be expected until the proposed 8" main from the reservoir to Trevassack Cross is installed but even when this is in, the mains in other sections of the area will still have to be relaid. A provisional budget for this is in Messrs. Lapworths report.

An extension of main affecting Passmore Edwards Institute, Hayle affected local improvement.

Several of the Councils supplies are plumbo-solvent and as a result applicants are warned not to use lead piping.

Where contamination could not be prevented at source notices to boil were circulated.

### (iii) The Drift Scheme.

The report of the Consulting Engineers to the three district councils concerned was published at the end of March. Nothing was done about it till the end of the year



although it was essential that the report should be in the hands of the Ministry and of the County Council at the earliest possible moment if it were intended to give these bodies the impression that the three district councils were anxious to proceed the minute approval was received. Thus the sorry tale continues and the longer it drags on the more necessary will become the smaller schemes to provide for say one or more villages from a minor source, at the same time more farmers will obtain water under schemes approved by the Agricultural Executive Committee, and the less necessary will the Drift Scheme become.

(iv) Marazion.

One of the major problems from its effect on traffic is the necessity for replacing the mains at Marazion. This will cause such an upset that it will have to be planned to the last detail but the age and condition of the main from the Godolphin Hotel to Henfor is such that continual bursts must be expected until it is replaced.

2. SEWERAGE.

(1) General.

This is even more of a difficulty in this area than water, and for some reason which I doubt if even they themselves understand the Government give approval and grants much more readily to water than to sewage schemes. It should be understood that where there is a number of houses it is very often much more difficult to get the sewage out than to get the water in.

(2) Particular attention was paid to the following areas:-

(a) Gwinear-Gwithian/Angarrack. Here, the area though now watered is so scattered that it involves long runs of sewers before getting to the discharge point. Scheme under consideration.

(b) Ludgvan and Crowlas. Scheme under consideration.

(c) Goldsithney and Perranuthnoe. The latter village has no real attempt at a sewage works but there is some sort of a works at Goldsithney. I have reported previously that this is grossly overloaded but since the advent of water to the village, although many houses have only a standpipe supply, some have been permitted to put a supply into their houses. It should be self-evident that this would mean a further load on the sewage works which only consist of a small septic tank arrangement and the building of a number of Council houses will aggravate the position. This undoubtedly will become much worse and approval to a proper sewerage scheme for the whole parish is urgent.

(d) St.Erth. Here, the problem is whether we are to include the effluent from the Primrose Dairy. Scheme under consideration.

(e) The St.Buryan Scheme. This had gone a long way towards completion by the end of the year but of course had not been tried out. In the next Annual Report a brief account of this scheme will be given.

3. SCHOOL SANITATION.

Matters of importance for the particularly rural schools are the almost complete absence of any effort to catch and utilize the rain water which normally falls fairly plentifully; and also the lack of the provision for drinking water. It is a very simple matter to instal one of the many efficient types of domestic filters which only require the minimum of cost and maintenance to give satisfactory water for years. The County Education Committee and the various School Managers seem to be indifferent to the needs of thirsty children and much needed improvements which could be made at a very small cost are postponed from year to year.

However as the result of the efforts of the Local Sanitary Authority a slow improvement is gradually taking place in some of the schools. The Nancledra school will now be supplied with water through the Amalveor scheme, and if the Ministry approve, Whitecross by the Canonstown proposals.

The school at St.Erth, however, is dependent upon a well which runs dry in an average summer, and as a result when the school resumes in September there is no water, which then has to be supplied by the Fire Brigade.



St. Buryan will now be completely catered for, both for water and sewerage, but the position at St. Hilary is not satisfactory, and the well supply gets very short in the summer. It is hoped this year (1953) to do something to improve the supply to Trythall school, but that at Newbridge is unsatisfactory and cannot be improved radically till the Drift scheme is in operation unless the Education Committee are prepared to have a well drilled to a proper depth. A summary of the position is given in Appendix D.

#### 4. INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

With the exception of food poisoning there was no high incidence of Infectious Disease. Diphtheria Immunisation proceeded steadily in conjunction with the County Council's work and the figures are given in Appendix A.

##### Food Poisoning.

A considerable outbreak occurred in Hayle, and some cases subsequently in Goldsithney. Brawn seemed to be the medium, and S. Typhi. Murium was isolated from one patient, and B. Proteus and coliforms from the samples submitted. In addition some tins of imported pork were found as in other areas to be seriously affected, and eventually quite a large number was condemned. The details are given in Appendix E.

#### 5. HOUSING.

(a) Fair progress was made with this during the year. 36 houses being built by the Council and 10 by private enterprise. It can now be said therefore, that the Council are beginning to make up for their very slow post war start.

It should be appreciated, however, that most Rural District Councils are in a double difficulty. On the one hand to try and prevent the drift from the land they must aim to build houses in the villages and hamlets, but on the other many of these have neither water nor sewerage with the consequent difficulty as far as this Council is concerned that the Architect cannot always give the requisite certificate that these services will be provided before the houses are built. From this it follows that wherever possible at the present time the Council must build in the major villages where these services are available, bearing in mind that even when the Drift Scheme is in being there will be some areas where the extension of the services to the more isolated hamlets will be so expensive as to make the building of houses there very doubtful.

(b) A matter of major importance concerns the allocation of houses. I must say that in my opinion this is not satisfactory and the points scheme though it might be simplified with advantage, is not being adhered to as it should be. If it is not being carried out strictly so as to make sure that those with the largest number of points - who should therefore be those in greatest need - get the houses, then the scheme very largely loses its value. The time has also arrived when the Council should consider as a matter of urgency the appointment of a housing manager. The Council should remember that they have now 350 or so Council houses with all their attendant problems, and a long waiting list, so that it is practically impossible for one part-time person to do this, get all claims for points scheduled, attend the House Lettings Committee, etc. and do his other jobs as well.

##### Housing of Old People.

(c) The Council have made some progress in the provision of bungalows for old persons at the Trevithick Estate at Hayle, and proposals were well advanced at the end of the year for the erection of bungalows for old people at the Lathlean site.

This is quite good as far as Hayle is concerned but further provision should be made at Madron and at Marazion as suitable sites are available. It is pleasant to record, however, that this Council is as much alive to the need for such accommodation as any other in the district.

(d) Slum Clearance. Orders under Section 11 Housing Act, 1936 were made affecting 8 houses but owing to the demand for houses it was not possible to try and deal with any area by clearance though there is a number of houses particularly in Hayle and Madron where clearance and compulsory purchase is the only way of dealing with the problem properly. By this means it is possible to rebuild and rehouse a number of the displaced occupants of the affected houses on the site. This is the method above all which is most satisfactory and suitable for the public as a whole if only there were some way of treating the owner/occupiers of houses in such areas gently, as often these people are not well situated financially and naturally cling to their property even though it is long past its useful life.



6.

STAFF.

I have already mentioned the retirement through illness of the Senior Sanitary Inspector and the promotion of Mr. Hitchens, but the Council must realise that since in addition the two former pupil Sanitary Inspectors left at the end of the year, the Public Health Department Inspectorial Staff is reduced to two.

It must follow therefore, that the Senior Sanitary Inspector cannot possibly carry the load of preparing the smaller water and sewerage schemes which he has done in the past together with the maintenance of widely <sup>or dispersed</sup> and in some cases ancient and inefficient undertakings, and unless the Council change their ideas, it will mean that less staff than ever is being devoted to purely Public Health work at a time when increasing attention is being paid everywhere else to public health matters of all sorts. The Council must consequently take the responsibility for what is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs.

7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) Camp Sites. There is now a considerable number of caravan and camping sites in this district. Usually the licence is for caravans and tents, and in general they are run quite well. It is a pity that it has yet not been possible for the Government to take the elementary administrative step of ensuring that planning permission and licences under the Public Health Act run for the same time. No matter what is said to the contrary it must be understood that camping or caravanning is here for good, and it behoves us to see that the administrative arrangements for siting and general control are as simple and as effective as possible.

(2) Registration Districts. A point of considerable importance to the public has arisen in the matter of Registration Sub-Districts. The District Council's area is divided between three Registrars in a manner which may have seemed neat and tidy to the County Council from an administrative point of view when the scheme was prepared but which now certainly does not meet the convenience of the public in any way. Suggestions therefore were under consideration at the end of the year with a view to putting forward a proposal to the County Council for amending the scheme more in accordance with modern ideas. As an example it is simply ridiculous that a person from Long Rock should have to go 10 miles to St. Ives to register a death when it is only two miles to Penzance.



FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1952  
FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF WEST PENWITH IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL. PART I  
OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Number of:-	
			Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
i. Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	-	-	-	-
ii. Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	84	20	1	-
iii. Other Premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (Excluding Out-workers' premises).	5	4	-	-
Total	89	24	1	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found :-

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred		Number which Prosecutions instituted.
			To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness (S.I.)	1	1	-	1	-
<u>Total.</u>	1	1	-	1	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK  
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work.	No. of out-workers in August List required by Sect. 110 (1) (c).
Wearing apparel (making etc. cleaning & washing.	5 1
<u>Total</u>	6



REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR  
1952.

1. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

During the year 33 licences were granted or renewed, and the principle of issuing to expire at the 31st December of each year was a step in the right direction in order to exercise better control.

On the whole licensed sites were maintained in a satisfactory condition and the site owners proved co-operative.

2. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

St. Buryan sewerage and sewage disposal works were well under way allied with mains water supply to the village. When completed and the houses already connected to the existing unsatisfactory sewer reconnected together with indoor water supplies this village will be well catered for. It will take time however to achieve this owing to the financial burden which will naturally be placed upon owners of properties and their inability or unwillingness to make the necessary outlay.

The Parishes of Gwinear-Gwithian which were being catered for by piped water supplies were the subject of a report by Messrs. Lemon & Blizard, the Council's Consulting Engineers for a sewerage scheme, and their preliminary estimates are over £87,000. If such works are undertaken it will mean that with the exception of Gwithian village and other isolated built up areas practically the whole of the Eastern portions of the Council's area will be provided for.

Long Rock sewer is still very unsatisfactory, discharging crude sewage on the beach well above low water mark, and has periodically choked with sand resulting in the surcharging of gullies etc. in Gladstone Terrace. Although weekly inspections are made to prevent sand build up taking place without attention, this is no remedy, and the pumping to the outfall in Penzance Borough appears to be the solution. It is unfortunate that such a scheme cannot deal with the twenty houses at Chy-an-Mor.

Sennen continued to be a problem for sewage disposal and the houses and Hotel along the foreshore road having little or no facilities for disposal on their own land continued to create nuisances on the beach. When the proposed new scheme is completed and houses connected there is no reason for continuation of such nuisances.

A problem which will still exist, and which in fact may seriously affect the proper functioning of the sewerage scheme is the seasonal lack of water supplies in the Cove and the inability of the Council to allow indoor water connections.

3. REFUSE COLLECTION AND REMOVAL.

The whole built up area with the exception of isolated places which are inaccessible or too remote is catered for by two 10 cub yd vehicles giving the more densely populated districts a weekly collection and outlying areas a fortnightly collection. The main tip at Gwithian which also caters for St. Ives Corporation has been well maintained by two Council employees dealing with 2,711 loads during the year.

Covering material is by grit overburden from the Electricity Works which is no expense to this Council. The small tip at Trebehor whilst providing a convenient means of disposal for the Western area cannot naturally be as well maintained as there is no permanent person to maintain efficient control, and also as all dressing must be transported either from local building sites or from the Electricity Works at Hayle when a vehicle is returning empty to depot from Gwithian.

Frequent baiting and treatment for rats is undertaken at both tips.

4. HOUSING.

The survey of properties in the district continues, but where no action is called for or it is apparent that the property would be highly graded no special efforts are made to inspect. Although no legal obligation rests with the Council for rehousing displaced tenants from individual unfit houses there is some moral responsibility, and as a result action taken does depend to a certain extent on the availability of Council houses.



Under the points system of house allocation, properties of all applicants are visited in order to award points, but under the present scheme other factors apart from structural unfitness qualify for points.

Details for the year are as under :-

(1)	Number of houses inspected under the Housing Acts..	304.
(2)	Number dealt with under Section 9.	Nil.
(3)	Number of houses dealt with under Section 11.	8.
(4)	Remedy of defects by informal notices.	41.
(5)	Remedy of defects under Statutory Notices.	Nil.

Housing Survey.

Number of houses inspected.	304.
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Gradings.

Grade 1.	55.
Grade 2.	88.
Grade 3.	59.
Grade 4.	94.
Grade 5.	8.
<hr/>	
304.	
<hr/>	

5. INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Inspection of foods is confined to canned foods and fresh food in shops. During the year 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> cwts were seized as the result of blown or punctured cans, a high percentage being imported with small amounts of fresh meat, fish and fruit.

6. MISCELLANEOUS.

New Drainage Works	...	...	...	...	...	15.
Drains found Defective	...	...	...	...	...	7.
Drains Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7.
Visits re Housing	...	...	...	...	...	975.
Visits to Knackers' Yards	...	...	...	...	...	2.
Slaughterman's Licences	...	...	...	...	...	7.
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	33.
Visits re Dirty Premises	...	...	...	...	...	15.
Disinfestations	...	...	...	...	...	5.
Premises registered under Food & Drugs Act	...	...	...	...	...	6.
Visits re Water	...	...	...	...	...	220.
Visits re Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	21.
Infectious Disease Enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	65.
Disinfestation of Tips	...	...	...	...	...	4.
Disinfestation of Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	4.
Visits re Life Saving Apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	4.
Inspections of Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	46.
Inspections of Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	13.
Inspections of Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	9.
Inspections of Factories	...	...	...	...	...	36.
Visits re Pollution of Rivers	...	...	...	...	...	4.
Milk Licences Issued	...	...	...	...	...	13.

APPENDIX A.  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.  
(Corrected Notifications.)

1952.

DISEASE.	PENZANCE.	WEST PENWITH.	ST. IVES.	ST. JUST.
Scarlet Fever	22	31	8	-
Whooping cough	74	32	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	1	1	-
Measles	27	10	4	-
Diphtheria	6	2	1	-
Pneumonia	-	3	-	-
Encephalitis	3	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	3	18	2	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	-	-
Rheumatic Arthritis	-	1	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

1952.

AREA.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF IMMUNISATION IN 1952.			NUMBER OF CHILDREN RECEIVING REFRESHER DOSES.
	Under 5.	5 - 14.	Total.	
Penzance	275	71	346	890
St. Ives	103	15	118	146
West Penwith Rural District	253	49	302	242
St. Just Urban District	37	-	37	14



TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FOR 1952.

Number on Register at		1 - 5.	5 - 15.	15 - 20.	20 - 25.	25 - 35.	35 - 45.	45 - 65.	Over 65.	Total.
31.12.52.										
<u>PENZANCE.</u>										
Pulmonary	M.	79	-	-	4	5	2	8	1	22
	F.	54	-	-	1	4 (1)	1 (1)	-	-	6 (2)
Non-Pul.	M.	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	3
	F.	9	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
<u>WEST PENWITH.</u>										
Pulmonary	M.	58	-	1	1	3	2	3	1	14
	F.	37	-	1	-	1	4	1	2 (1)	9 (1)
Non-Pul.	M.	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
<u>ST. JUST.</u>										
Pulmonary	M.	27	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
	F.	16	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Non-Pul.	M.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>ST. IVES.</u>										
Pulmonary	M.	28	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
	F.	18	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	1 (3)
Non-Pul.	M.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F.	6	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2

( ) = Deaths.

Total Notifications - 65.  
Total Deaths - 16.

## APPENDIX C.

[illegible]



APPENDIX D.

SCHOOL SANITATION.

<u>SCHOOL.</u>	<u>WATER SUPPLY.</u>	<u>SEWAGE DISPOSAL.</u>
Sennen.	Well. Not entirely satisfactory.	Buckets. Canteen to soakaway, unsatisfactory.
St. Levan.	Small piped supply.	Buckets. Unsatisfactory.
St. Buryan.	Mains.	Water carriage.
Madron.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Trythall.	Small piped supply from spring; unsatisfactory.	Buckets.
Newbridge.	Small private supply; unsatisfactory.	Buckets.
Ludgvan.	Piped.	Septic tank except for canteen.
Whitecross.	None.	Buckets.
Nancledra.	Piped ram supply.	Septic tank.
St. Erth.	Well, unsatisfactory during summer.	Septic tank.
St. Hilary.	Well, not entirely satisfactory in summer.	Septic tank.
Goldsithney.	Standpipe.	Buckets.
Gwinear.	Mains supply.	Septic tank.
Connor Downs.	Mains.	Septic tank.
Sancreed.	Small private supply; unsatisfactory.	Buckets.

APPENDIX E.

FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS.

Corrected.

1. Local Authority.                      West Penwith Rural District Council.
2. Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected to Registrar General.

<u>1st Quarter.</u>		<u>2nd Quarter.</u>		<u>3rd Quarter.</u>		<u>4th Quarter.</u>		<u>Total.</u>	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
-	-	-	-	7	11	-	-	7	11.

3. Outbreaks due to Identified Agents.

<u>Total Outbreaks.</u>	<u>Total Cases.</u>	<u>Agent.</u>
1	13	B. Proteus Coli-Form (Brawn & Sausages).

4. Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause.

<u>Total Outbreaks.</u>	<u>Total Cases.</u>
1	5

5. Single Cases.

<u>Agent Identified.</u>	<u>Cause Unknown.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

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PENZANCE (HAYLE DIVISION) PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY  
ANNUAL REPORT OF PORT HEALTH MEDICAL OFFICER AND PORT HEALTH  
INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1952.

Section 1 - Staff

Table "A"

<u>Name of Officer</u>	<u>Nature of Appointment</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>	<u>Qualification</u>	<u>Any other appointment held.</u>
F.E. Morris	Port Health Medical Officer.	1st April, 1952.	M.B. Ch.B.	Police surgeon. Certifying Factory Doctor.
J.H.M. Craze	Port Health Inspector.	1st October, 1934.	San. Inspect. Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B.	Chief Sanitary Inspector - West Penwith R.D.C.
J.W. Hitchens	Port Health Inspector.	1st October, 1952.	San. Inspect. Cert. Meat & Foods Inspect. Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B.	Chief Sanitary Inspector - West Penwith R.D.C.

Address and Telephone Number of)  
Port Medical Officer of Health):- Bonacr, Hayle 2315.

As already reported Mr. Craze retired from his duties, including those of Port Health Inspector during the year and was succeeded by Mr. Hitchens.

Section II - Amount of Shipping entering the district during the year.

Table "B".

<u>Ships from</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>Number Inspected</u>		<u>No. of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board.</u>
			<u>By M.O.H.</u>	<u>By S.I.</u>	
Foreign Ports.	15.	3195	1	4	Nil.
Coastwise.	468	112596	7	24	Nil.
<u>Total.</u>	483	115791	8	28	Nil.

Section III - Character of Shipping and trade during the year.

Table "C".

Passenger Traffic	(Number of passengers	INWARDS	NIL.
	" " "	OUTWARDS	NIL.

Table "C" (cont'd).

Cargo Traffic.	(Principal Imports ...	Coal, Oil, Timber, Sulphuric Acid, Cement.
	(Principal Exports ...	Scrap Steel, Boxed Fuses.

Principal Ports from which ships arrive	...	Barry, Port Talbot, Fawley.
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Section IV - Inland Barge Traffic.

Number and tonnage using the district & places served by the traffic	-	Nil.
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Section V - Water Supply.

(1)	Source of supply for (a) the district	...	mains supply from Mellanear filtered and chlorinated.
	(b) shipping	...	supply pipes taken through the docks with water points at intervals at dock side.
(2)	Reports of tests for contamination	...	Nil.
(3)	Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes	...	Covered.
(4)	Number and sanitary conditions of water boats and powers of control by the Authority	...	Nil.

Section VI - Public Health (Ships) Regulations 1952.

(1) List of Infected Areas (Reg. 6)	-	Weekly Records of Quarantinable Diseases are now received and amendment of the list made monthly. This information is supplied to Pilots and Customs Officers by post.
(2) Radio Messages	-	This is not a radio transmitting or receiving port but arrangements are made with the dock owners to forward any radio messages they may receive in connection with infectious diseases.
(3) Notifications otherwise than by radio	-	Arrangements made with pilots and Customs Officers for notification and despatch of "Declarations of Health".
(4) Mooring Stations	-	Stations have with approval of Harbour Master and Customs Officers been sited in the bay.
(5) Arrangements for:-	-	County Isolation Hospital, Truro through No. 1 Health Area Office, Penzance.
(a) Hospital Accommodation for infectious diseases.	-	
(b) Surveillance and follow up of contacts	-	Through normal channels of Public Health Department of Rural District Council & Number 1 Health Area Office.
(c) Cleansing and Disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles	-	Disinfection of ships carried out under direction of Port Health Inspector. No facilities for personal cleansing. Clothing etc. steam disinfected at West Cornwall Hospital, Penzance by arrangement.



Section VII - Smallpox

- (1) Name of Isolation Hospital to which cases are sent from the district - Smallpox Hospital, Liskeard.
- (2) Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance etc. - Contact Dr. Pierson, M.O.H. Plymouth, or Plymouth Ambulance Bureau (Tel.No. Plymouth 4101.)
- (3) Name(s) of smallpox consultant(s) available - Not known.
- (4) Facilities for Laboratory diagnosis - Public Health Laboratory Service, Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro.

Section VIII - Venereal Disease.

Location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen - West Cornwall Hospital, Penzance Mondays - Medical Clinic 2 p.m. - 4 p.m. by appointment, 1st and 3rd Thursdays each month, psychiatric clinic, 3 p.m. by appointment.

Customs officers advise contact direct with M.O.H's surgery or Health Department, West Penwith R.D.C. Penzance.

Section IX - Cases of Notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships.

Table "D".

<u>Category.</u>	<u>Disease.</u>	<u>No. of cases during the year.</u>		<u>Number of ships concerned.</u>
		<u>Passengers.</u>	<u>Crew.</u>	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Cases landed from other ships.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Section X - Observations on the occurrence of Malaria in ships.

No ships from areas of epidemic malaria visited the port and I have no observations to make on its occurrence in those ships from foreign ports visiting Hayle.

Section XI - Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague.

No measures necessary.

Section XII - Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports.

- (1) Procedure for inspection - Routine examination. Validity of deratting or deratting exemption certificates.

Section XII. (cont'd.)

- |     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| (2) | Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents etc. | - Public Health Laboratory Service, Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro.                       |
|     |  | No rodents sent for examination during the year.   |
| (3) | Arrangements for deratting ships, methods used etc.                              | - Hayle is not an approved port for this purpose. If necessary ships directed to Falmouth. |
| (4) | Progress in the ratproofing of ships   | - NIL.   |

Table "E"

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>
Black Rats	NIL
Brown Rats	"
Species not known	"
Sent for examination	"
Infected with plague.	"

Table "F"

Deratting Certificates & Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from Foreign Ports.

NIL.

Section XIII - Inspection of Ships for Nuisances

Table "G"

Inspections and Notices.

<u>Nature and Number of Inspections</u>	<u>Notices Served.</u>		<u>Result of serving Notices.</u>
	<u>Statutory Notices</u>	<u>Other Notices</u>	
As in Table "B"	NIL	NIL	-
Total 36	NIL	NIL	-

Section XIV - Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations 1934 - 1948.

Not applicable.

Section XV - Medical Inspection of Aliens.

Not applicable.

Section XVI - Miscellaneous.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease. | - Port M.O.H. in conjunction with District M.O.H. institute procedure prescribed by Section 162 P.H.A. 1936. |
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SIGNED P.E. MORRIS.

PORT MEDICAL OFFICER.